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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1977

Established 1887

Austria	12.8	Lebanon	61.0
Belgium	20.8	Luxembourg	30.1
Denmark	5.5	Morocco	25.0
Finland	2.2	Netherlands	15.0
France	2.5	Nigeria	4.0
Germany	1.5	Portugal	1.3
Greece	1.5	Spain	1.5
India	1.5	Sweden	1.5
Iran	1.5	Switzerland	1.5
Italy	1.5	Turkey	1.5
Japan	1.5	U.S. Military (Eur.)	60.3
Korea	1.5	Yugoslavia	1.5

WEATHER—PARIS: Thursday, cloudy, 11 (6-21). Friday, variable, 12-18 (5-30).
LONDON: dry and cloudy, Temp. 17-19 (53-66).
ROME: sunny, Temp. 20-22 (73-82).
NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy, Temp. 14-19 (53-67).
SYDNEY: Thursday, cloudy, Temp. 14-19 (53-67).

SYDNEY WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

29,455

Schleyer's Corpse Is Found in Abandoned Car in France

By Michael Getler
PARIS, Oct. 19 (WP).—The body of Hanns-Martin Schleyer was found in a car trunk in France today. The industrial leader, kidnapped by West German terrorists, was found in a car trunk in France today. The industrial leader, kidnapped by West German terrorists, was found in a car trunk in France today.

Paris, a spokesman of the Interior Ministry said today, the body found in a car in France, near the Swiss and Italian borders, had been posthumously identified as that of Mr. Schleyer. His death was confirmed by a message to his family from the German government, which said the body was found in a car trunk in France today.

In West Berlin, shots from an air rifle peppered a police station and slogans were painted on walls by the followers of the now dead leader of the Red Army Faction. Demonstrations were also reported in London, Athens and elsewhere.

Mr. Schleyer's kidnappers had largely chosen French media, particularly the Paris leftist newspaper Liberation, to publish communiqués throughout his captivity. They also sent photographs of Mr. Schleyer and on Saturday sent Liberation a television tape of Mr. Schleyer reading from Friday's edition of a German newspaper.



Hanns-Martin Schleyer

copter to identify the body. A French bomb-disposal team first forced the doors of the car and disconnected the battery before finding the body in the trunk.

South Africa Outlaws 18 Black Rights Groups

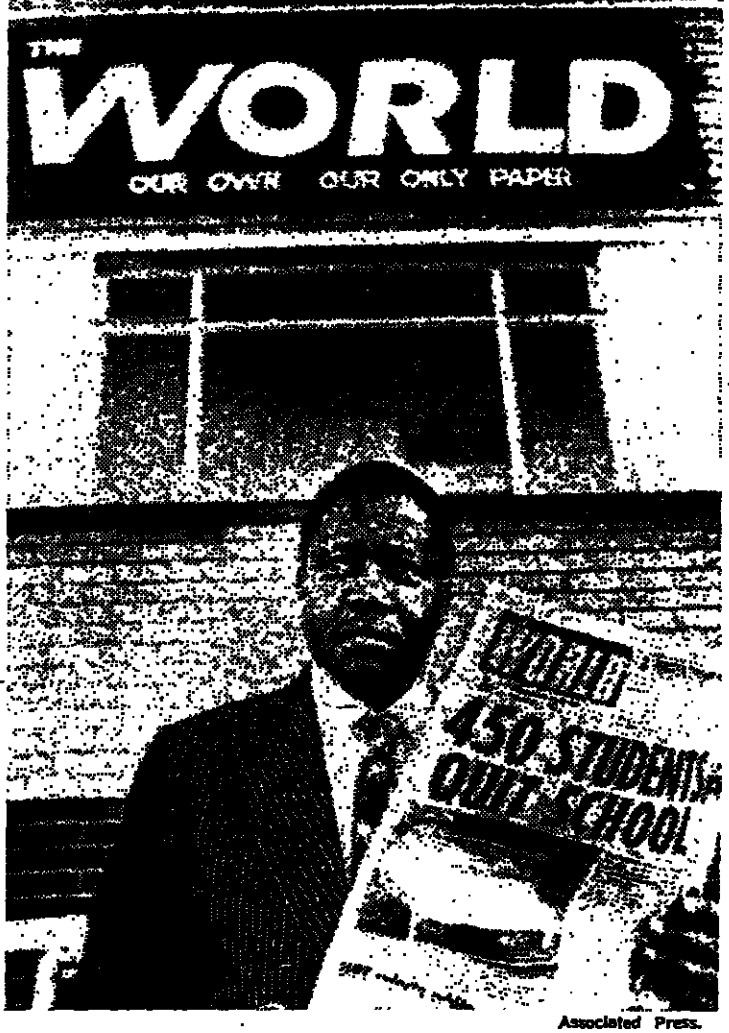
Also Detains 70 Leaders in Bid to End Racial Unrest

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 19.—The South African government carried out a widespread police crackdown today on the nation's black civil rights movement.

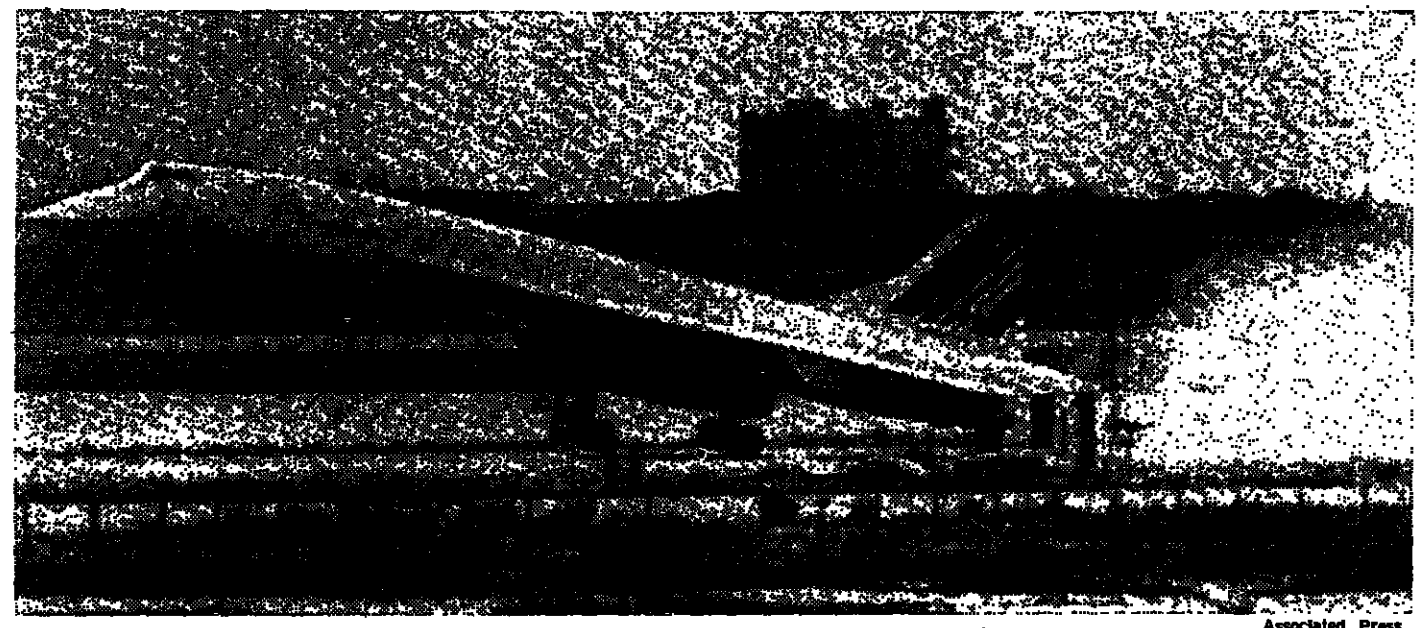


James Kruger

In today's coordinated action in most of the nation's big cities, police struck at the most prominent of the "black black power" organizations, the Black People's Convention and the Soweto Students Representative Council, which has spearheaded a boycott of black schools because of their inferior facilities.



Percy Qobozo, editor of two banned newspapers.



The supersonic Concorde touches down for first time at John F. Kennedy International Airport yesterday.

Concorde Lands at N.Y.; No Protests From Foes

By Lee Lescaze
NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (WP).—After 19 months of delays, the Anglo-French supersonic Concorde landed in New York for the first time today.



U.S. Federal Aviation Administration technicians monitor noise levels at Rockaway Beach, N.Y., at one of seven stations set up to check Concorde.

Bonn Denies 3 Terrorists Were Murdered

BONN, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—West German authorities today rejected suggestions that three convicted terrorists found dead in their cells might have been murdered.

Former defense lawyers for German terrorists earlier today raised doubts about the official version of an apparent suicide pact and called for a neutral international commission to investigate the prison deaths.

Leader of Pilots' Association Invited to Talks by Waldheim

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 19.—In an effort to avert another airline strike, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim invited the president of the International Air Line Pilots Association to the UN for talks on a to curb air terrorism.

Jaworski Says S. Korea Ordered Payoffs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP).—Chief investigator Leon Jaworski told the House Ethics Committee today that the South Korean government ordered the implementation of a plan in 1973 to "buy off" U.S. congressmen.

U.S. Army Plans to Strengthen Forces, Arms in West Europe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (NYT).—The U.S. Army announced plans yesterday to strengthen its forces and equipment in Western Europe to counter a potential short-warning Soviet ground attack.

INKEVOO for REDGING IENDAAL-HOU

U.S., Israel Said to Aid in Training

Commando Chief: A Perfectionist

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Oct. 19 (NYT).—When Lt. Col. Ulrich Wegener learned five years ago that he had been chosen to build a special West German anti-terrorism commando force, the lanky, craggy-faced World War II veteran asked Israeli instructors to give him intensive paratrooper training.

When the young volunteers he had picked for his new unit found they had trouble with the nylon cords they were using for lowering themselves and their weapons to the ground from helicopters, he had a firm develop special ropes.

He also asked Lufthansa, the West German airline, for help in constructing mockups of all types of aircraft now used commercially, incorporating original parts, and had his men study them thoroughly.

As 28 commandos of Col. Wegener's force freed the hostages aboard a hijacked jetliner at the Mogadishu airport Tuesday morning they went through a routine they had rehearsed "lit-



Ulrich Wegener

erally hundreds of times," as a member of the unit said. Cooperation with top experts

from other countries, personal fitness, attention to the smallest details and insistence on relentless training are characteristic for the perfectionist who is West Germany's commando chief, according to his men and other persons who know him well.

Some of the 178 officers and men of the Grenschützgruppe 9 (Border Protection Group 9) have been sent to special courses in the United States.

Col. Wegener frequently attends international gatherings of experts on terrorism and organized crime. He speaks English with an American accent because he was a prisoner of war in the United States at the end of the war.

The commando chief has equipped his men—whose average age is 25—with submachine guns, precision rifles, a variety of hand guns and other weapons and a helicopter squadron, but keeps warning them they must not be trigger-happy.

Beyond Weapons

"We are no killer troop," he says. "What we need is disciplined, sober-minded men who by speed and decisive action make their weapons superfluous."

Col. Wegener, who at 48 looks as trim as a 30-year-old, wants his men to keep in top physical condition. They must know how to swim, dive, and tackle adversaries in a split second.

When the government decided after the massacre at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich and at Fuestenfeld airport nearby to establish its federal anti-terrorism force, it decreed the commandos should be employed in cases of murder, kidnapping, hostage-taking and blackmail robberies.

During the long period of training and waiting for assignments and recognition, the commando chief was intent on bolstering the morale of his men.

"Our greatest danger is laxity," he would tell them. "When the call for the Mogadishu raid came, the commandos proved they were anything but lax."

China Invites Kennedy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who has called for an end to formal U.S. defense ties with Taiwan and normal relations with Peking, has been invited to visit China during the December congressional recess.

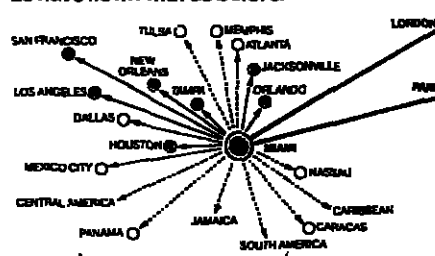
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Forget northern airports—fly straight home with us. National Airlines flies you non-stop to Miami in wide-cabin DC10 comfort.

And we stay with you all the way to Houston, New Orleans and other onward destinations in the South and Southwest. We don't switch you to another airline.

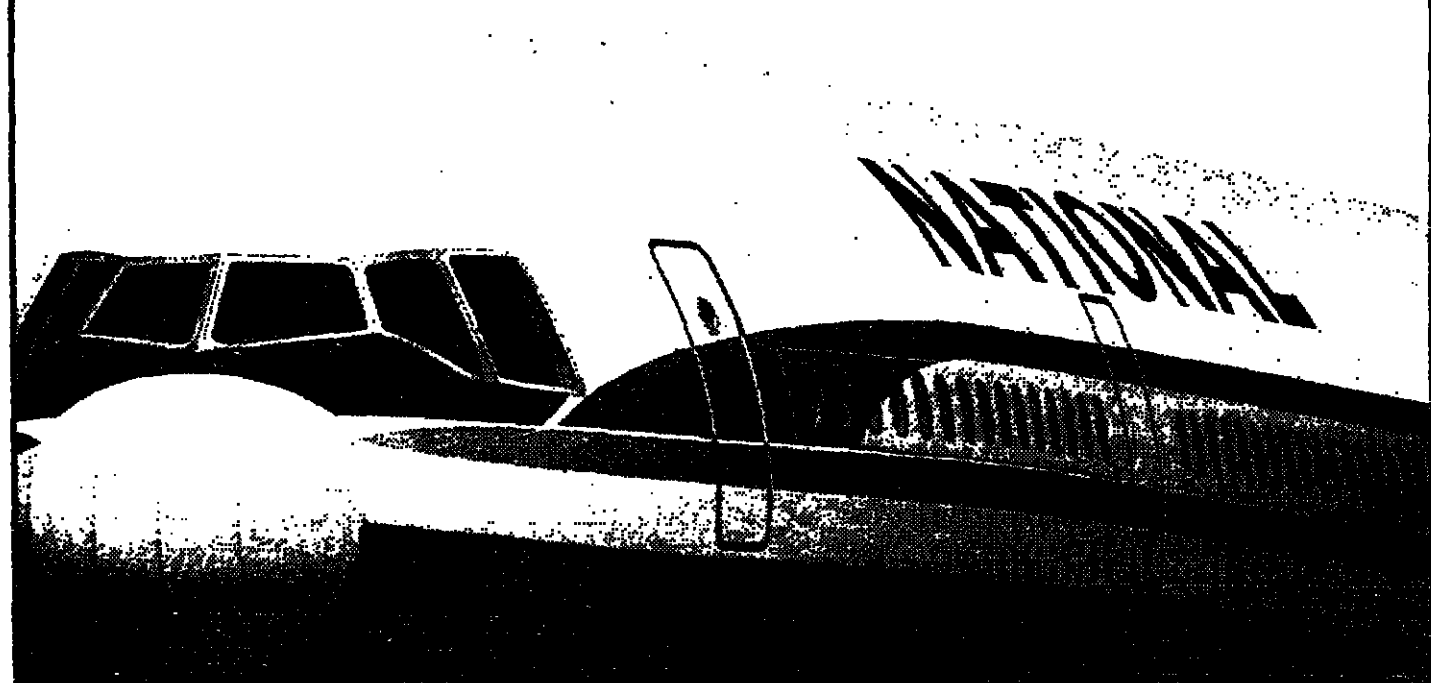
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National Airlines, 81 Piccadilly, London W1V 9HF (01-629 8272) 102 Champs Elysees, Paris 8e. (225 6475, 256 2571, 563 1766) Wiesenhüttenplatz 26, 6 Frankfurt/Main (231691, 232101) National Airlines Inc. is incorporated in the state of Florida, U.S.A.



VICTORY SIGN—Unidentified girl terrorist raises hand in triumph as she is carried off on a stretcher after West German special police raided hijacked plane in Mogadishu.

Cites Somalia's 'Example of Solidarity'

Bonn Ordered Raid When Talks Broke Down

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Oct. 19.—Government officials today provided details to describe how a special West German police team was able to free 86 hostages from a hijacked airliner with remarkably few injuries.

Still basking in the wave of world approval for the successful commando operation carried out early yesterday in Mogadishu, capital of Somalia, the government spokesmen also asserted no promises of financial aid were made to Somalia.

State Secretary Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski, who was Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's personal representative during the long hostage drama, said Somalian President Mohammed Siad Barre had cooperated with the Germans in ending the hijacking by force, from "humanitarian reasons" and because the terrorists had proved so intransigent in their demands.

At a government press conference, Interior Minister Werner Maltzow cited the "example of solidarity" against terrorism in Somalia. He also played down the danger to the commando operation that resulted when the Israeli radio announced that the Germans had landed in Mogadishu.

Mr. Wischniewski added that the final order to attack the plane was made after negotiations with

the terrorists seemed hopeless. Contact was broken off 15 minutes before the commandos attacked at 2 a.m.

In describing how the German commandos stormed the plane 90 minutes before the terrorists' deadline, officials showed that the operation had an almost surgical neatness.

The 28 members of the special unit known as Grenschützgruppe 9 (Border Protection Police Group 9) set off grenade explosions outside the Boeing 737 to distract the terrorists, three of whom were in the pilot's cabin.

Other commandos then pulled down the rear belly door of the plane from the outside, reared up the stairs and rolled special concussion grenades under the seats in the cabin.

Supplied by British anti-terrorist experts, two of whom accompanied the Germans on the trip to Mogadishu, the grenades had a cardboard cover so that they did not spray shrapnel when they exploded.

Instead, the grenades made a deafening roar and set off a blinding light that chilled the passengers and terrorists for about six seconds.

This gave the commandos time to race forward and surprise the terrorists in the front of the plane. One terrorist was killed in the first class section and the other two in the flight deck.

The fourth terrorist, a woman, was in one of the rear rest rooms when the commandos entered the plane. When she came out, she threw an ordinary grenade that exploded and caused most of the injuries among the hostages.

While the lead commandos were killing the forward terrorists, however, others were quickly evacuating passengers through the six emergency doors. The first ones left the plane nine seconds after the raid began.

Experts estimated that 20 or 30 shots were exchanged in what Mr. Maltzow described as a "tribal battle."

Mr. Maltzow said the hijackers showed "determined resistance," Associated Press reported. He said one of the male terrorists managed to detonate three grenades after being wounded fatally. He said one commando and 11 hostages received minor wounds.

Officials have not identified the terrorists although in Bonn it is now believed that none was a West German. The surviving female terrorist is in a Mogadishu hospital.

In addition to Mauser machine pistols, the commandos carried large-caliber pistols. The commandos were dark coveralls and green berets and, it is assumed, bulletproof vests.

© Los Angeles Times.

Never a Shot Was Fired in Anger In 2 Years of U.S. Sky Marshals

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Born with a burst of governmental enthusiasm in 1970, the anti-hijacking U.S. Sky Marshal program quietly died less than two years later.

There is no firm evidence that the marshals ever prevented a hijacking, although it is likely that some potential criminals called off hijacking plans because they thought an armed guard might be aboard the aircraft.

The program was launched by then Transportation Secretary John Volpe on Sept. 1, 1970, in response to a spate of hijackings by Arab terrorists.

Mr. Volpe named retired Air Force Lt. Gen. Benjamin Davis Jr. to take charge of aviation security.

The marshals began riding U.S. airlines in early 1971 after a training program conducted at Fort Dix, N.J. Gen. Davis said that they had orders to use their 38-caliber pistols if necessary to "save lives and property." None did.

In 1971, the only full year of the program, the marshals arrested 18 persons on such charges as being drunk and disorderly, threatening passengers or crewmen or carrying a weapon. As airport security improved in 1972, the marshals were quietly phased out. The end of the program was not announced at the time.

© Los Angeles Times.

Egypt Asks U.S. to Alter Formula on Geneva

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Oct. 19 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy today announced that Egypt accepted the idea of a unified Arab delegation at a new Middle East peace conference but was asking the United States to amend its formula with Israel to include the Palestine Liberation as a participant.

Addressing a joint session of three parliamentary committees, Mr. Fahmy reported that President Anwar Sadat had sent a message to President Carter today requesting a number of amendments and other clarifications of the "working paper" aimed earlier this month at reconvening a Geneva conference before the end of the year. Mr. Sadat's message, in reply to one from President Carter last week, was conveyed today through U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts.

Mr. Fahmy spoke after two days of consultations with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, who left Cairo today after also meeting yesterday with Mr. Sadat. "Egypt's view, following agreement with Yasser Arafat, is that the PLO should be mentioned by name and this has been conveyed to President Carter in today's message," Mr. Fahmy said. He did not say what other amendments were being sought by Cairo.

However, Mr. Fahmy hinted that he and Mr. Sadat might have encouraged some softening in the PLO's position on Geneva, by saying that the PLO leadership had shown the world its ability to be "positive, rational, flexible and constructive." It was not known what concessions Cairo might have extracted from the PLO in return for lending support.

Mr. Fahmy's announcement effectively put the burden back on the Carter administration to pressure Israel to accept the PLO at the Geneva conference, which the Israelis have refused to do. The apparently conciliatory gesture of acceding to Washington's proposal of a unified Arab delegation, which had been conceived to include the Palestinians, was offset by Cairo's insistence that the PLO in return for lending support.

Egypt has been the most moderate of the Arab states in seeking a solution that would reconvene the Geneva conference, which was adjourned in December, 1973, after only two days. Consultations are also planned with Syria and Jordan on the latest formula. But Egypt's renewed support of the PLO in the wake of Mr. Arafat's visit suggested that if the Palestinian issue was not confronted directly, the conference might very well not take place this year as hoped.

Applied Pressure on Somalia

U.S. and British Diplomacy Paved Way to Hijack Rescue

By Milton R. Benjamin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (WP).—The United States and Britain played a major role in paving the way for West Germany's spectacular rescue of the 86 Lufthansa hostages, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

President Carter sent a private message to Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre in the hours before West German commandos stormed the hijacked aircraft at Mogadishu Airport, urging him to assist the Bonn government in any way he could.

Britain joined the United States in bringing diplomatic pressure on Somalia, and authoritative sources said two members of Britain's Special Air Service commando force flew into Mogadishu and advised the German unit that freed the hostages.

While the White House declined to disclose details of Mr. Carter's secret message to Mr. Siad Barre, the President yesterday sent a second cable to the Somali leader publicly expressing "my personal appreciation for your vital and decisive role in the safe release of the hijack victims."

Capable of Action

The President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, also declared that the "United States would be prepared to take whatever action it had to, or was capable of" in the event of a future hijacking of a U.S. airliner.

While Mr. Brzezinski refused to discuss details of U.S. preparations for such a contingency, the Pentagon revealed that a special force of U.S. troops and equipment has been assembled and trained to cope with terrorist incidents.

The Pentagon said that the U.S. force, drawn from all three branches of the armed services, has conducted training exercises. A Defense Department spokesman declined to answer questions, however, about how many men have been trained or where anti-terrorist units are deployed.

While the United States was urging the Somalis in general terms to cooperate with the West Germans, the British were aiding

Chinese Team Grounded by Hijacked by Hijack Cheek

MIAMI, Oct. 19 (UPI).—Air Jamaica officials blew boarding of 27 soccer players from China at Miami International Airport last night because they refused to go through anti-hijacking security checks.

At other airports on a U.S. tour, the election screening of passengers waived for the team at request of the State Department, which asked the privilege today.

But the Jamaican air refused, saying that it has been plagued by daily threats because of the current visit of Cuban President Fidel Castro to Kingston. It has the players on another flight to Jamaica tonight and that there would be some of security check.

the Bonn government's reinforcements in a much more direct way. Two British commandos dispatched to Mogadishu last week after West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt pleaded to British Prime Minister James Callaghan for aid.

With a powerful telephone the British commandos, on major, the other an airman—took highly detailed photographs of the Lufthansa liner and the hijackers. The men also were with the German commandos in Mogadishu, a said, but did not take part in the actual assault on the plane.

Diplomatic sources said the British also joined the United States in urging the Somalis to cooperate with West Germany in ending the hijacking. Foreign Minister David Owen personally with the Somali ambassador in London, a source said, and "leaned on him to play."

The significance of the played by the United States Britain in ending the Lufthansa was evident in the thanks that Mr. Schmidt sent to both Mr. Callaghan and Carter.

In a cable to the President, Mr. Schmidt said: "I know appreciate that you and your government did a thing to assist in a happy end of the ordeal."

When Mr. Callaghan arrived Bonn later in the day for previously scheduled talks with Schmidt, the West German chancellor said that the "calm, trustful cooperation" of the British had "strengthened the friendship between our countries."

Mr. Schmidt had a similar sage of thanks for France, the day before had expressed "full support" for West Germany in whatever steps it found necessary.

Concorde Lands at Kennedy Without Protests From Foe

(Continued from Page 1)

will exclude the Concorde and they plan to file suit against the Federal Aviation Administration claiming that it failed to set noise standards.

If these attempts fail, a demonstration aimed at snarling traffic and making the drive from Kennedy to Manhattan take twice as long as the 3-hour-and-30-minute Concorde flight to London or Paris is planned for Oct. 30 or Nov. 6.

The Concorde made its first New York landing on the runway that keeps its approach farthest from populated areas. But Leo Scheffer, the British Aircraft Corp. (BAC) director of public relations, said this was done to accommodate the press, not the Concorde.

Reporters and photographers were allowed to stand along the edge of the runway about 40 feet from the spot where Concorde's wheels touched down at its landing speed of about 170 m.p.h.

With the chief French test pilot of the supersonic project, Jean Franchi, at the controls, the Concorde slowed to subsonic speed about 50 miles from the

cost as it will on all flights into New York.

Mr. Franchi was dogged by low-key about the first landing.

"It was about the 600th landing I have done and it is about like all the others," he told reporters.

Before slowing down to a sure the sonic boom occurred shore, the Concorde cruised its usual speed of about 500 m.p.h., twice the speed of sound.

The plane today carries persons, all associated with manufacturers or British ways or Air France, and recording and other communications equipment to make up a commercial flight with a full complement of 100 passengers.

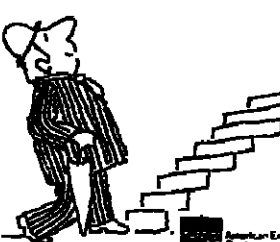
British Airways and France plan to start commercial flights to New York Nov. 22, less new obstacles block the

Concorde has been a money-losing for both airlines since it began carrying passengers Jan. 21, 1976. Air France attributed over half of its operating loss of \$84.8 million to the Concorde.

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(Another good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

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Shifting Strategy on Nonproliferation

U.S. Urges World Atom Fuel Bank

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (NYT).—The Carter administration, in a significant redirection of policy for curbing the spread of nuclear weapons, is beginning an initiative to promote the development of nuclear power plants that would be more likely to exploit for military purposes.

Carter Says Energy Bill Outranks Trip

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP).—President Carter told a group of representatives today he is willing to forgo a nine-nation world tour to guide passage of an energy program through Congress.

8 Black Civil Rights Groups Outlawed by South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)
which the action was taken. In general, the police, staying away from the law, allows indefinite detention without charge and without visitation. It was this harsh act under which a black activist leader Steve Biko was detained. Mr. Biko, in prison a month ago under a ban on all public protests, would have liked it not to be "forced upon us," said Commissioner of Information, "Biko in Africa and belonging to Africa, the situation is that we believe in strong government. When the government must be in its hand, it must be just in action but it must act fairly."

Ineligible Claims of \$1 Billion Are Tied in Medicaid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (WP).—Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano Jr. said today that taxpayers are paying \$1 billion a year through Medicaid payments of ineligible claims.



BLACK MAGISTRATE—Ernest Tsomondo, 40, shakes hands with Rhodesia's chief magistrate, after swearing-in ceremony in Salisbury, at which Mr. Tsomondo was made the first Black magistrate in the history of the nation.

centives for countries to acquire equipment that would provide them with the ability to produce nuclear weapons.

Financially Self-Sustaining

In a related development, the administration announced yesterday that it was establishing a program for taking over ownership of spent nuclear fuel from domestic and foreign sources, so as to reduce fuel storage problems that could lead countries to take a greater interest in reprocessing uranium.

The new program on spent fuel would be voluntary and financially self-sustaining. It would have reactor operators pay the federal government a one-time fee for accepting the spent fuel, storing it temporarily and ultimately providing for permanent disposal.

The initiatives represent a shift in the administration's strategy, away from the more coercive approaches of the past toward providing more positive technological and economic inducements designed to achieve two major goals: halting the spread of nuclear reprocessing abilities and slowing the development of a

new generation of fast breeder reactors.

At the core of the proliferation question is how to prevent plutonium, which is produced in nuclear reactors, from being separated from spent fuel rods in a reprocessing plant and used to fabricate nuclear weapons. Plutonium can also be used to fuel fast breeder reactors, so named because they produce more plutonium than they consume.

Reprocessing Plants

In essence, the administration is asking other nations to continue to base their nuclear power plants on existing reactors, using uranium, which cannot be used to produce nuclear explosions, while an international effort is made to develop reprocessing plants and breeder reactors that do not produce weapons-grade plutonium.

Despite a new emphasis on what an official called a policy of more carrot and less stick, several experts of nuclear equipment, as well as countries now planning to import reprocessing systems in the future, remain skeptical of the administration's motives, and officials acknowledge that this week's meeting will mark the beginning of an important test of the President's policy.

The conference, which was first suggested by Mr. Carter in April and gained the approval of other Western leaders at the London summit meeting in May, marks the start of what the administration hopes will be a two-year dialogue between technical experts on alternative approaches to nuclear energy questions. In addition to the United States, the other major suppliers of nuclear technology will be represented at the meeting, but Pakistan, South Africa and Taiwan, three importers of nuclear equipment that are thought to possess an interest in nuclear weapons, are not in attendance.

Although the meeting is not intended to produce a formal agreement, officials said that it would focus on several traditional aspects of the policy of preventing the spread of nuclear technology, including efforts to strengthen safeguards to prevent the diversion of civilian nuclear materials for military use and to agree on guidelines among nuclear exporters for the transfer of sensitive nuclear equipment.

However, high on the administration's agenda for the conference are proposals designed to stimulate discussion over ways to make existing nuclear reactors more efficient and to make future fast breeder reactors less likely to produce plutonium of sufficient purity for fabrication into nuclear weapons.

Officials stress that these are not new objectives, but they suggest that the administration's tactics for achieving them have changed.

According to Joseph Nye, the State Department's special assistant on nuclear proliferation, the administration now has decided against relying solely on a policy of technology denial in attempting to control the spread of nuclear weapons and wishes to avoid the political confrontations that occurred earlier this year when it voiced opposition to West Germany's sale of reprocessing equipment to Brazil and questioned Japan's decision to begin reprocessing its own spent fuel.

U.S. Protests The Roundup In S. Africa

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—The United States said today it would re-examine its relations with South Africa because of the roundup of black civil rights leaders there earlier today.

State Department spokesman Robert Carter said the United States was deeply disturbed by the action, which he called "a totally unprecedented event."

Mr. Carter read a statement that he said had the knowledge and approval of President Carter.

"Our relations with hardly be improved by what has happened," he said. "We need to obtain more details about the beatings and arrests. Once we have them, we shall examine very closely the implications of these events with regard to U.S.-South African relations."

The statement continued: "The banning of South Africa's largest black newspaper, the World, and the reported arrest of Percy Qoboshe, the World's courageous editor, and other black leaders, are steps that the international community will regard as designed to stifle the freedom of expression by spokesmen for black aspirations in South Africa."

"The banning of other black organizations like the Black People's Convention and of the well-known Inter-racial Organization, the Christian Institute, as well as the banning of a number of prominent whites, raise additional concerns about the consequences of oppression of legitimate dissent in South Africa."



GOODBYE, BILTMORE—The old Hotel Biltmore in Oklahoma City was blasted to rubble over weekend. Photo was taken by a camera mounted on a pole 250 feet away and activated by a line 1,000 feet long.

\$1.3-Million Holdup in Beirut

BEIRUT, Oct. 19 (UPI).—Gunmen today ambushed an automobile carrying Beirut customs revenue to the city's central bank and got away with nearly \$1.3 million. But all except \$271,500 were in checks that can be stopped by the central bank, police sources said.



BMW cars may differ in their engine size, their performance and the number of doors, but not in the quality of their overall design.

For this reason, even the most compact BMW has the same degree of technical sophistication and inbuilt solidity as the larger models, in its power unit and chassis, in its operational safety and in its entire passive safety system. This means that it is a scaled down version of the top international class BMW. In its class, therefore, it is rather a smaller version of a large original than a larger version of a small original.

In this way, the compact BMW has—in contrast to apparently comparable cars—not only a different design concept, but probably also a different type of driver. A driver who does not base the choice of a car on standards set for him. But on standards which he sets for himself.

BMW cars
The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.



BMW—Sheer driving pleasure

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House Votes \$1.5 Billion in Foreign Aid

House Committee on International Relations has passed the \$1.5-billion foreign aid bill yesterday.

The bill, known as the Foreign Assistance Act of 1978, is the largest such bill in the history of the United States.

The bill provides for \$1.5 billion in new foreign aid for the fiscal year 1978. It also provides for \$1.5 billion in new foreign aid for the fiscal year 1979.

The bill was passed by a vote of 328 to 195 in the House of Representatives. It will now go to the Senate for consideration.

The bill includes provisions for the sale of surplus U.S. military equipment to friendly foreign countries. It also includes provisions for the sale of U.S. foreign exchange assets to friendly foreign countries.

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FLYING HIGH—Barefooted Skitch Hitchcock, 23, takes off from a ramp during demonstration by the Hebie professional skateboarding team from California at Southwark, London. Hitchcock has reached a downhill speed of 53 miles an hour on a skateboard of his own design. Team is touring Europe.

But Denies 'Vendetta'

India Home Minister Resolved To Arrest Mrs. Gandhi Again

By Lewis M. Simons

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19 (UPI).—Home Minister Charan Singh, who ordered Indira Gandhi's arrest two weeks ago and then suffered humiliation when she was released the next day, is determined to arrest her again.

Not only were "the people of India demanding that she be punished for her crimes," Mr. Singh said, "but in their heart of hearts, members of her own Congress party want me to remove this pest."

Those Indians who admire Mr. Singh for his relentless pursuit of Mrs. Gandhi consider him dogged and incorruptible. Those who oppose him say he is narrow-minded, bigoted and vengeful.

The charge he responds to and dismisses with heat is that he is seeking a vendetta against Mrs. Gandhi. "Not for anything that the world can offer would I create a false case," Mr. Singh said.

Flogging Pledge
He recalled that while he was campaigning for the elections in which Mrs. Gandhi and her Congress party were defeated in March, he told crowds that if he won he would "have that woman flogged" in public.

"But that was in the heat of the campaign and after just getting out of jail," Mr. Singh went on. "If this was a matter of vengeance, I could have arrested her on March 27" when the new government took power.

Just before a New Delhi judge dismissed Mrs. Gandhi from police detention, Mr. Singh said that the crimes she had committed during her tenure were worthy of a special tribunal "on the Nuremberg model."

He said that the two basic charges against the 59-year-old former prime minister were that she "abrogated the Constitution and corrupted the public life of the country."

Rights Promised
But instead of passing a special law to try her, Mr. Singh said, "we're giving her full right to due process of law. She did not do this for me. She threw me in jail, without process, without a trial. But we will not do this to her."

Describing Mrs. Gandhi as "a performer, a dramatist, a great actress," he mockingly said: "She calls it repression when she goes to court and is released. What about when we were thrown into jail? Did we have our day in court? That is repression, not what we are doing."

Although he insisted that he has no personal animosity for Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Singh conceded that he and her father, the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, were bitter enemies. And a lawyer who has known Mr. Singh since they were both young men, said that "he never forgets a feud, or forgives."

Mr. Singh, 75, is a Jat, a member of a community of peasants spread across northwestern India. The Jats tradi-

tionally are good farmers and soldiers, but seldom rise in intellectual or professional pursuits. "They oppose me because I'm committed to the small farmers," he said. "The Communists, the capitalists, the Congress party, they're all opposed to me. And the press is against me because the papers and the editors are owned by the big business houses."

"I come from a backward community, and they hold this against me, too. There are no doctors, no lawyers or journalists from my community. There is not even one-tenth of a per cent of senior civil servants who are Jats. This is my handicap."

To an outsider, it might appear that Mr. Singh is getting even with those persons he believes have despised him for his background. Indeed, he has arrested not just Mrs. Gandhi, her younger son, Sanjay, and a number of her closest advisers, but several of the country's most prominent businessmen and industrialists as well.

But, he said, he feels totally justified. "I have no skeletons in my closet," he said. "Whatever I have done is out in the open. I'm not beholden to the press or to the industrialists. Let her make all the false propaganda she likes. She is an expert at it. But I am not afraid of her. Not at all."

Vatican Rebuffs Bid by Berlinguer
VATICAN CITY, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano this week snubbed an open letter from Communist party leader Enrico Berlinguer in which he insisted that his goal was a democratic Italy with freedom of political and religious belief.

Mr. Berlinguer's letter, to the Most Rev. Luigi Bettazzi of Ivrea, was seen here as a new attempt by his party to attract greater support from the country's Roman Catholic population by stressing his moderate policies.

However, today's unsigned Vatican commentary said that the theory and practice of Marxism were irreconcilable with "a genuine Christian spirit." No devoted Catholic could join Communist party ranks, it added.

Some Findings 'Too Sensitive'

U.S. Army Concedes It Edited Report on Women GIs in Field

By Robert C. Ioth

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A study on how women soldiers perform in the field has found that they make little if any difference to overall company performance, according to a report by U.S. Army Research Institute sociologists.

But the study also found that men did more of the heavy work, like digging foxholes and clearing fields of fire, whether this was chivalrous "picking up the slack," or whether the women compensated by doing more of the lighter work could not be determined, the report said.

These findings were among those judged "too sensitive" to be released in August in a paper prepared by the Army Research Institute for a meeting of the American Psychological Association. The paper was withdrawn at the last minute and "two cleared press releases" were read instead, according to a memo prepared by Cecil Johnson, chief of the ARI's section on career development and soldier productivity.

"The danger was that the inferences [in the paper] were not supported by the data and could be construed as more of a political than a sound professional effort," the memo concluded. "ARI prevented the potentially bad consequences by an extraordinary effort to checkmate insubordinate behavior."

Report Edited
Mr. Johnson ordered the report edited. Some data and introductory material were removed, and the title changed from "Women in Men's Boots" to "Women in Green."

One of the authors of the report, Dr. John Woelfel, said he so disliked the rewritten version that he "threw all the copies away." His co-author, Dr. E.M.

Schreiber, was vacationing in Canada and could not be reached. Dr. Woelfel is a graduate of the University of Michigan, Dr. Schreiber of Princeton.

A copy of their original report and the critical Johnson memo were obtained by the Los Angeles Times.

The study of women's performance in combat-related units of the Army has political implications, partly because of the possibility of challenge by women's groups and partly because of the Army's reliance on volunteers, men and women, for its ranks.

Early Segregation
The Women's Army Corps, begun in 1942 as the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, kept women segregated and in auxiliary functions until it was abolished in 1946.

Women then began serving with men in most companies, except combat units, with the same commanding officers and the same dining and living facilities, except for lavatories and sleeping quarters.

About 90 per cent of Army specialties are open to women, the major exception being the infantry soldier job. This 90 per cent makes up only about one-third of the total enlisted strength, however, since infantrymen comprise the overwhelming bulk of the Army. The number of women soldiers has increased from 17,000 to 50,000 in the last five years. They account for 6.9 per cent of the total Army.

© Los Angeles Times.

India to Repay Wheat

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19 (UPI).—India expects to start shipping 15 million tons of wheat to the Soviet Union this month to repay the 1973 2-million-ton wheat loan, a government spokesman said this week.



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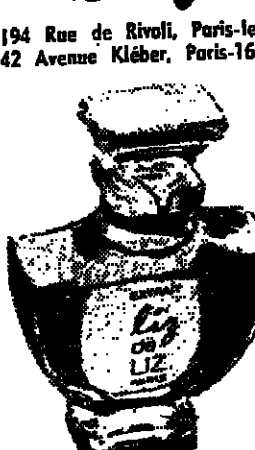
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(Another good reason to call home.) An international call is the next best thing to being there.

The Hijack That Failed

Suddenly, West Germany ceases to be quite such an inviting prospect for political kidnappers and airborne terrorists. It was not until after prolonged parleying, and the cold-blooded murder of a pilot, that the Germans resorted to force to free the hostages. But in the extreme circumstances posed by the gunmen in the Lufthansa jet, the West German government was altogether right to meet force with greater force.

The beneficiaries were not only the hostages trapped on that particular plane, but all the other travelers who—if the gunmen had succeeded—would have risked being caught in their next exploit. Terrorists who seize aircraft are, by most people's definitions, deranged—but not so deranged that they cannot tell the difference between success and failure.

There have been three examples of hijacking so far this month. The planes were, respectively, French, Japanese and German. These incidents are rare in France, where the police are not known for their patience or gentleness. A man with a grenade forced a crowded plane to land in Paris and was ordering it to take off again, for parts unknown, when the police rushed him. The grenade went off, killing a passenger and wounding two others. Recourse to force is always perilous, but it is hard to fault the judgment that an explosion on the ground risked less than one in the air.

Japan—like West Germany, but unlike

France—brings to these desperate choices a dread of force that is the heritage of World War II. When terrorists seized a jet with 151 passengers over Bangladesh, the Japanese government promptly gave in. It paid \$5 million and, more disquieting, freed six convicted terrorists and criminals from Japanese prisons. With the money and the freed convicts aboard, the plane proceeded to Algiers. The Algerian government apparently has not made up its mind about the gunmen. But it is the countries like Algeria, providing safe havens, that keep the hijackers in business. If Algeria now sets the crazy and bloody-minded Japanese Red Army free, it shares the blame for their next hijacking and whatever disasters ensue.

In a bizarre response to the failure of the Lufthansa kidnapping, three terrorists committed suicide in their cells in German jails. They were among the prisoners for whom the kidnappers were bargaining. Perhaps they killed themselves in despair. But it seems more likely that they were attempting a last blow against the law-abiding society of West Germany. This minuscule group of irrational and reckless gunmen has managed to shake profoundly the Germans' confidence in their ability to reconcile order with civil liberties. But as the rescue of the hostages demonstrated, sometimes the resort to military force is the safest and most reasonable choice.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Testing the Concorde and N.Y.

We welcome in New York, not the Concorde but the triumph of fair and legal procedures in dealing with the emotional issues it poses. We celebrate Gov. Carey's belated pledge to uphold the rule of law. We applaud the Port Authority's shift of attention from dilatory legal maneuvers to difficult technical evaluation. And we implore the residents around Kennedy Airport to recognize even at this late hour that they stand to gain more from constructive community action than from disruptive demonstrations.

The Concorde would have been better left unbuilt, as its builders and operators now know. It does not merit the huge investments of money, energy and diplomacy. Its unique noise and vibration patterns may—just—pass the posted limits at Kennedy Airport, but those limits will become more stringent over the next eight years and the Concorde may not be as adaptable as other commercial jets. It can expect more costs and more troubles. That is why the federal government has ruled for the admission of only the existing 16 Concorde and against any more of the same family, even for airports in less congested areas.

The simultaneous blessing and curse of New York is that only this great passenger market can redeem a bit of profit for the high-fare supersonic liner. So the commercial pressure against an agitated community has been intense. About a year ago, when the issue was whether the Concorde met the local noise regulations, Gov. Carey, the Port Authority and the concerned communities had a chance to negotiate strict terms of testing and probably other concessions from the plane's operators, Air France and British Airways. They chose instead to fight, by clearly illegal means, and forced the issue into court.

Now they have lost the battle and much of their bargaining position as well. The Supreme Court has upheld lower-court find-

ings of arbitrary, unreasonable and discriminatory dealings. More still will be lost if the court's demand for fairness is not taken to heart. More than Concorde is at stake in New York's reputation for equitable treatment of commercial interests, foreign or domestic.

Gov. Carey, fortunately, has regained his balance in this affair. After an outrageous statement that the federal government would have to send troops to enforce a court-ordered test of the Concorde, he spoke respectfully of the court Wednesday and exhorted the plane's opponents to devote their energies to technical arguments instead of a blockade of the airport.

The Port Authority, as manager of the airport, must now devise test procedures that apply equally to the Concorde and to all other planes that fly into Kennedy. This is a difficult technical challenge that needs to be managed with a new spirit in consultation with the airlines and community leaders.

As for the angered and still fearful residents near Kennedy, they ought to reflect on their predicament. They will achieve very little with more disruptive conduct, for even sympathetic politicians must uphold the law. But with goodwill and understanding, they might still find a conciliatory spirit at British Airways and Air France. For if the Concorde finally qualifies for regular flights to Kennedy, the companies must market its expensive fares among Americans. Their reputation for fair dealing and good public relations will have a commercial value as great as the landing rights. So the orderly presentation of genuine community concerns that might be met by adjusting flight patterns, schedules and load limits may yet evoke an accommodating response. Everyone involved in this affair has so far lost something. The law has pointed a path away from confrontation; civility must get us there.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Terrorism

It is easy to urge a tough line when another country's citizens stand to lose their lives. But an agonizing ordeal when they are your own countrymen, women and children. West Germany has given the world a valuable lesson. And clearly learned one from its own failure to resist terrorist demands in the past. If other countries now show equal courage, Mogadishu could mark a turning point in the battle against hijacks.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

Terrorists are not separate, insulated threats to civilized society. They are, haltingly but decisively, becoming a global menace. . . . We cannot dispose of Baader with a single shot. Who gave them guns and nooses in Stammheim? Who kept them informed? There must be no most rigorous and open inquiry. There must be no slim, twisted chance of a legend growing.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 28, 1902.

LONDON—"As long as London has some windows that are 70 feet from the ground, the people of London, the largest and wealthiest city in the world, have a right to expect that the fire escapes of the brigade it is always so ready to support will reach to those windows. We have always deplored the fact that the brigade should be hampered in its fight with fire by the sheer inadequacy of its equipment." The Daily Mail.

Fifty Years Ago

October 28, 1927.

LENINGRAD—Unemployment in the ranks of Russian workmen has now passed the 25-million mark, according to M. Gindin, member of the National Board of Labor. Figures for the first half of the year showed 15 million out of work, but now the more recent figures show unemployment steadily increasing. The situation is blamed on the influx of farm workers into the cities, discouraged by rural conditions, and flooding the labor market.



'Any Change Oughta Be an Improvement.'

The Return of the Kremlinologist

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The Kremlin has done its best to kill Kremlinology, but an effort to revive it is afoot. Leonid Brezhnev's survival in power for 13 years has made it look as if there is little point to Kremlinology, which seeks to penetrate the secrets of the Kremlin's struggle over power and policy. But in the last five years five members of the ruling Politburo have been ousted from power—that is, one in three—and the pace of the struggle is quickening as Brezhnev's age increases and his health deteriorates. The question of what happens next exercises the world's Sovietologists more than any other.

They had all gathered—nearly 2,000 of the members and foreign guests of the American Association for the Advancement of Slav Studies—for a convention which had more than a hundred topics on its agenda. Ten other panels were in session while the discussion on Kremlinology took place, in front of an audience far greater than was attracted by any of the other panels. One reason for this, perhaps, was that Kremlinology has a special fascination for Washington, with its agglomeration of intelligence agencies, think tanks, embassies, congressional committees concerned with foreign affairs and the State Department's many Soviet-oriented sections.

A CIA official was seen to give a friendly nod to a Communist diplomat. A Soviet defector who had worked until recently close to the top of the Kremlin policy-making structure described the part he had played in the arguments between Soviet hawks and doves. But the main discussion was about Kremlinology itself, about its validity as a method to penetrate the Kremlin's secrets. Has the new technology replaced Kremlinology now that satellites can photograph missile sites and the monitoring of long-distance telephone communications provides an endless stream of information about what is happening in the "closed" societies?

One of the Carter administration's officials concerned with Soviet affairs says that the secret information in the government's possession has taught him little that he did not know previously about the main political issues between East and West. He concedes that he has learned a good deal of new information about arms hardware, numbers and technology. But this has not made him change the political judgments he reached previously. Kremlinology is concerned with how policy decisions are made in Moscow, and why. In short of having a say in the Kremlin, the only way to gain an understanding of the Soviet policy-making process and to predict its likely course is to search the open sources, such as the Soviet press, for clues to the debates and struggles that go on under the surface. That, of course, is the view of the Kremlinologist, but it is not readily accepted by the Sovietologist profession as a whole, nor did it go unchallenged during the panel discussion.

The panel was chaired by a man who had not long ago headed the Soviet section in the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, which is supposed to be the central point in the U.S. government for the analysis of Soviet policies. He recalled that, at several critical points, "we didn't know exactly who was in charge of the Soviet Union," and observed that the course of events often showed that things had been going on in the Kremlin "that we didn't know at the time." The historian on the panel, who had once done wonders as a Foreign Office Kremlinologist, sadly concluded that things have changed since the days of Khrushchev, when the distinctive political personalities of the Soviet leaders, and the profusion of clues in the press, enabled us to follow the course of events fairly accurately. The political scientist on the panel, the author of several

highly regarded books, deplored the tendency of Kremlinologists to concentrate their attention on the highest levels of the Soviet leadership. He argued that there had been a diffusion of power from the few dozen men in the Politburo and secretariat to the 300 members of the Central Committee and other policy-making bodies. He thought that we could now draw inferences from the social sciences about what was going on in the Soviet leadership. He felt that Kremlinologists were neglecting the contributions now being made by those who had looked at the Soviet leadership through the prism of role theory, socialization theory, and the like.

The panel also included a man who has been described as the State Department's last Kremlinologist. He disagreed sharply with the social scientist. He had found the sociological studies of little use and chided the universality, which, he said, had almost never promoted Kremlinological research. It could take years of on-the-job training in the government, he said, to turn a political scientist into a Kremlinologist, and he added, "I have not been favorably impressed by the result." Kremlinology, he concluded, was on the brink of extinction and it survived only thanks to a "very small band of practitioners" who persisted in arguing that policy in the Kremlin was made in the process of constant struggle between opposing viewpoints.

The journalist on the panel, the last of a breed which once had representatives on all the world's major newspapers, refused to despair. He was prepared to use any tools that produced results. But he believed that there was a conflict about power and policy in the Kremlin and that the struggle often embraced various sections of the bureaucracy. He

argued that the signs of struggle could be found even today, even though the Kremlin was trying much harder to hide them.

The whole future of East-West relations, the very nature of the relationship, will depend on our understanding of the motives of the Soviet leaders, of the internal struggle in which they are already engaged in anticipation of Brezhnev's departure and of the effect which this struggle has on such things as the balance of military power. Kremlinology can provide no unshakable conclusions, but it is the only tool we have. It made it possible to predict some of the most important events of the post-Stalin years, such as the emergence of the Sino-Soviet dispute, the fall of Khrushchev and the invasion of Czechoslovakia, all of which had resulted from decisions taken in the Kremlin. Other, even more important, events may now be impending as Brezhnev departs from the scene.

But Kremlinology in particular, and Sovietology in general, are starved of the resources they need. The universities and the think tanks are cutting down on the study of the Soviet Union. The U.S. government spends vast amounts on the technology of intelligence. Hundreds of narrowly specialized intelligence bureaus are peopled with hordes of experts. But the Soviet section in the CIA's Office of Political Analysis has only 35 members and the State Department's equivalent has only 10 analysts. Marshall Shulman, the Soviet affairs adviser to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, argues that to train 10 or 20 people of high competence in this area would cost about as much as it costs to produce one Cruise missile. We will soon be producing thousands of these missiles, that is, not analysts.

Carter and the Energy 'Rip-Off'

By William F. Buckley Jr.

WASHINGTON—President Carter is at his most unattractive in the censorious mood. At his last press conference, talking about the oil and gas industry, he sounded like Cotton Mather speaking to the pagans and telling them about the terrible tortures that awaited them in eternity should they fail to accept the Word. The Word, in this case, is that the oil and gas people should sell their reserves for less than it takes to replace them. Otherwise, Mr. Carter accuses them of a "rip-off." He compared the industrialists to "war profiteers." There is an awful temptation to iterate what must have been on the minds of some of those Indians listening to old Mather, "You full-on White Man's dung."

The oil and gas industry is presumably a growing concern. That is, it is expected not only to sell the oil and gas reserves that it has discovered, but to replace those reserves. First by finding more oil and gas, second by finding substitutes for oil and gas. Now for many years it was assumed by everyone—businessmen and politicians—that oil and gas would continue to be plentiful because of the bounty of discoveries of the Persian Gulf.

Some thought was specifically given to the possibilities of carteling the supply, but these were mostly dismissed as impractical. In November, 1973, the world discovered that it was not in the least impractical. We are still waiting to hear from our policymakers how to stand in the way of the real profiteers of the cartel: the oligopolists who sit on great oceans of oil and spoon out the stuff they bring out of the ground for 18 cents a barrel, at \$12 a barrel.

The U.S. producers need to scoop down to find energy reserves deep in the ground, imbedded in shale or trapped in lacunae in

faraway places like the North Slope or Central Australia. They need to guard against the new passion of foreign governments to take over U.S. productive investments by reimbursing them the cost of the raw materials (Venezuela's approach to nationalization was on the order of seizing a Stradivarius violin and reimbursing the owner the cost of the wood and varnish).

If President Carter's position is that our oil companies have been in a position to fix the price of oil, then one wonders why they didn't do it before? A quick look at the returns of major business in the United States during the past 10 years shows that the oil industry returned to its investors an average of 13.4 per cent (before taxes) during the years 1968-74, less than the return on drugs, cosmetics, instruments, office equipment, tobacco, publishing, automobiles and lumber.

The industry knows that it will be held responsible for coming up with fresh sources of energy. Mr. Carter's obstinate refusal to encourage the development of energy through the use of breeder reactors closes off the cheapest alternative sources of energy. His cranky ideological objection to this alternative form of power he manages to ignore in berating the oil and gas industry and charging it with avarice.

When one mounts the lecture in order to catch a one should feel morally secure. The biggest rip-off of the season is Mr. Carter's political tribute to the shipping unions which, it is variously estimated, is going to cost us something on the order of \$4 billion to \$6 billion. That is pure payoff. Gulf Oil was placed in Coventry for a while when a year or so ago it was revealed that it had spent \$100,000 or \$200,000 bribing foreign officials to permit Gulf to do its business, and no one in genteel society was allowed

Anthony Sampson

From London:

Democracy is a fragile condition, everywhere; and respect for human life in a modern democracy provides a fearful opportunity for hijackers and kidnappers to exploit it.

"I NEVER thought I'd ever feel sorry for the Germans." Perhaps that remark at a London dinner party sums up candidly what has happened to English attitudes toward Germany in the past month, since the kidnapping of Schleier and the hijacking of the Lufthansa plane. All the old English prejudices about Germany were broken down, giving way to a real sense of identification with the West German predicament.

The lack of interest of the British public in German news has been proverbial among news editors and TV producers; it was as if they just didn't want to know that Germany had changed. The books and films are still churned out, about Hitler and the battles of World War II, 35 years after the fact. But it's hard to find even well-educated Englishmen who can name 10 living Germans.

However, in the last few days the German story has dominated the headlines and even the TV news, which is notorious for its parochialism. The rescue of the hostages was covered almost as closely as if they were Englishmen. And at least one name, Schleier, has been added to the small list of contemporary Germans.

It might be said that this stems from no more than a ghoulish interest in a melodrama; but I suspect it represents something much more important in Anglo-German relations. For the kidnapping, the hijacking and the hijacking of the Lufthansa have lit up the domestic problems of contemporary West Germany and Helmut Schmidt's government with a vivid clarity that everyone can understand—like those movie thrillers where a gunman arrives in a suburban house and reveals the character of each member of the family. And the German ordeal has been seen from the start as something that could happen to anyone, and as a test of the friendship of allies.

It is true that the psychology of the Baader-Meinhof gang has always been regarded here as baffling phenomenon; and though I met and rather liked Ulrike Meinhof 10 years ago, when she was a journalist in Hamburg, I feel no more able than others to explain or sympathize with her eventual crazy crusade.

Like some other visiting Englishmen, I have sometimes felt a stifling claustrophobia when confronted by the neat streets and immaculate lawns of German cities, and have even had an occasional sudden urge to leave a brick through a window. But that is a long way from the full-scale Bonnie-and-Clyde warfare of the German terrorists. There has been little sign of any British romantic identification with the gang or the kind of higher silliness displayed by Jean Genet or Le Monde.

Equally, the British have found it hard until recently to stand the frenetic German reaction and have enjoyed trasting it with their own. A German friend came to me when the IRA was making their first foray into London, blowing up train throwing bombs into restaurants. He was simply astonished at the lack of panic and public and he concluded that the British reserve, together with police action in the back was a far more effective combating terrorism. We Germans, the British have continued to be complacent, thinking that the German situation was more brittle than it looks now. Nazis are still just ugly men, and that the British economic lethargy may have advantages.

But whatever the spec German characteristics, the deed of the last weeks has cleared a very different way for them to show the country can afford to be placid about the thug democracy that can come: ruthless and obsessive movement. The concept behind the Baader-Meinhof gang, that violence can be the state into showing its authoritarian character, its cruel element of truth, no for West Germany but its advanced industrial nation.

Democracy is a fragile condition, everywhere; and for human life in a modern society provides a fearful opportunity for hijackers and kidnappers to exploit it. Fascist really determined and gang, any democracy is forced, at some point, to satisfy its public security in that will be depicted by it as an emerging police state.

Limits on Freedom

The organization of modern industrialized society, with its apparatus of computing data banks or credit card surveillance, real or imagined, undoubtedly does create a worrisome among the young about the freedom of individual, which can be tense reactions. The Baader-Meinhof gang, organized, overdisciplined as in mitigating modern every advanced country by the kind of individual which leads toward overreaction and provides subtle freedom.

The slogan of repression since which was popularized the 1968 students' revolt is used in every kind of context to justify its violence; but behind it lies the rest problem of who feel themselves threatened an industrial society, which ever benign, constrains the of personal independence: this context the terrorist can become a 'mad' symbol.

The vicious circle is easy to activate. The result is to expose the system to expose it; the system, reinforce itself, become a sign, and attracts a new wing reaction: the revolt gains support and the system comes steadily less tolerant more repressive. That fact confined to West Germany even in phlegmatic old the Trotskyists have recently trying to provoke the police the right-wing National Front produce the kind of escalation they long for.

With this scenario, Germany may not be so much a free as an advanced warning of things which will require all the nation of politicians and to to grapple with. Britain, if rest of the world, has with admiration and reb German handling of this is break of terrorism; but the Schmidt is still left with underlying problem of do the many remaining without undermining the democracy or encouraging wing reaction; and in the faces a universal dilemma, which no country can afford to be complacent.



This soft, comfortable hooded coat is worn here with a crew-neck sweater and a wool crepe skirt, all color coordinated. These three exclusive Knap creations can be purchased separately at Knap.

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Educating the Hearing World About Culture of the Deaf

By Ronald Jenkins

PARIS (UPI)—In the old guard tower of the Château de Vincennes 20 people are having an hour-long conversation. Not a word is spoken. The group leader asks a woman where she was born. She doesn't understand the question. Alfredo Corrado, using brilliantly expressive gestures, suggests that she was born on the moon.

Corrado has had a lot of experience making himself understood without words. Unlike most of the other participants Corrado is deaf and sign language is not an experiment for him. It is his way of life.

Corrado established his center for deaf cultural activities called the International Visual Theater three years ago at the Château de Vincennes.

The classes in sign language are part of IVT's program "to educate the hearing world about the culture of the deaf," Corrado says.

Corrado's lyrical gestures are

translated by Bill Moody, a professional interpreter of deaf sign language.

The IVT does not create theater in the ordinary sense of the word. "Our work is to research new ways of expressing deaf culture. There has never been a genuine expression of deaf culture before. Deaf people have always been told that there is something wrong with them, that they should try to become and live like hearing people. All over the world I meet deaf people who tell me that they think differently from hearing people, but have always been afraid to express their difference. At IVT we give deaf people the chance to express their deafness without being ashamed of it."

During his childhood in Altoona, Pa., Corrado learned what it meant to be ashamed of deafness. He went to a school for the deaf where the teachers refused to use or teach sign language. Between classes the students would meet clandestinely and talk in a crude gestural language they had invented out of sheer frustration. "It was an underground language. The teachers made us feel guilty when we gestured with our hands, but it was the most natural way for us to speak."

College for Deaf
Things changed when Corrado attended Gallaudet College in Washington, the only college in the world, he said, devoted exclusively to the deaf. Sign language was taught and used in the classroom. There Corrado developed the graphic talents which he later used in working on set design for the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

Corrado first came to Paris while working as an assistant to puppeteer Robert Anton. Corrado realized that the expressiveness of the silent puppets would have a special meaning for the deaf so he began conducting dramatic workshops for deaf children. When Anton returned to the United States, Corrado stayed in Paris and continued his work with grants from several French ministries.

At IVT Corrado, assisted by Bill and Jean Gremion, give classes in sign language to those who can hear, workshops in creative expression for deaf children and deaf psychiatric patients in the Paris area. And with the support of the U.S. Department of State IVT has given a series of demonstration lectures throughout Europe.

There are 2 million deaf people in France, 100 million throughout the world. Corrado



Alfredo Corrado at his workshop in Paris.

feels that the deaf have been culturally repressed more than any other minority.

Currently his big project is the creation of a deaf theater piece. As a deaf director working with deaf performers, Corrado is exploring a kind of theater that does not fit into ordinary categories. His approach differs even from that of other deaf theaters.

"I worked with the U.S. National Theater of the Deaf on several shows. There was always a hearing director telling the deaf actors what to do, trying to make them look and act like hearing actors. The plays were written by hearing authors and performed by hearing audiences. Often the deaf actors didn't understand what was going on. They just did what they were told but it didn't really mean anything to them."

Corrado and his actors are working without a script. They improvise on themes suggested by Corrado and other members of the group. One improvisation portrays being born deaf and having to make contact with others without benefit of hearing or speech. It is an exercise used often by hearing theater troupes, but the IVT enacts the scene with more sincerity than other troupes. It is not make-believe for them. Visual poetry, three-dimensional mime, and other unusual dramatic concepts will eventually be combined for a public performance for deaf and hearing audiences. Corrado believes that the deaf community will take pride in an artistic creation born entirely out of the deaf experience.

For the hearing audience it will be an opportunity to observe that in a world without sound the visual dimension is deep and richly textured.

The necessity of using gestures rather than words to communicate with another person makes deaf people extra sensitive to others around them, Corrado

says. "Communication in the deaf world is impossible without total involvement. In any one-to-one conversation two deaf people are both in the same egg. It is almost as if they are in each other's bodies. When we see hearing people converse it looks so odd to us as if they are communicating only from the neck up. Deaf people use their whole bodies and are completely tuned in to one another. This style of interaction will be part of our performance."

Corrado is hesitant to say exactly what a hearing audience will learn from watching his group perform. "It will be like watching a performance from another culture. Our culture is as alien to the hearing world as that of an Indian Kathakali dancer."

When an Artisan Finds a Backer

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 19 (UPI)—Only a few months ago, Milanka was a small, obscure artisan, whose talent was known only to magazine editors and a few private customers.

Today, she is in the chips. She has found a backer, Michel Uvelin, who besides backing her production has bought the former Valentine Bourgade fashion boutique on Rue Cambon, just off the Rue de Rivoli. The Milanka operation will be launched officially early next year.

But already, from working in her apartment and literally on her bed and on the floor, Milanka has moved to a spacious locale where three seamstresses are sewing away while Claude Derome, her newly appointed director, is setting up sales and production charts.

Milanka already has racks full of what she does best—jersey dresses, soft and sexy and very inspired by the glamorous 30s. But she is also branching out into shoes, knitwear, scarves, accessories, etc.

Downstairs at 5 Rue Cambon, Milanka will have two boutiques and upstairs 200 square meters for offices, workrooms and salons where she will eventually show her collections.

Frédéric Castet, Dior fur's flamboyant designer, found a different way to inaugurate the new steel stairway that now links



Milanka
... in the chips.

Dior's fur boutique with its couture section. He asked Sophie Loren and Maria Félix Berger to cut a strand of white fox boas.

A whole wing of the house of Dior has just been remodeled by Victor Grandpierre to accommodate the fur department, which has been a steady success since Castet took over 12 years ago. It is now a handsome blend of steel, gold and lacquer cabinets. Lots of plants, mirrors and spotlights make it an up place and a good foil for the furs.

A serious, imaginative designer, Castet has played the lush and lavish card from the start—and won. Lynx and sable coats cost as much as 300,000 francs and sell. The fur department, which

includes both boutique and antique, now employs 250 people. Among the newest additions, Dior's show were jacquard sweaters (either mint or fawn) and a new, vertically cut mint that, Castet said, coats feather light.

The Dior fur show will be encored on Nov. 9 by the American Women's Group's ship fund. (Entrance: 100 francs.)

Giampaolo Forlezza, who fashion circles for his silk, has just written a book, his hobby, gardening. Published by Rizzoli, "Il diti Degli Aroni" is a collection of herbs as well as a Mr. Forlezza has his garden. He has a great understanding of herbs and knowledge of herbs, and flowers—and then he is incredible knack for putting into use," said Prince de Bourbon-Busset, who is a accomplished cook and go. "His sorbet with geranium added, is extraordinary. It serves, as an aperitif, a plate of 40 different fried herbs, salvia, a most indifferent becomes wonderful after fried."

With all those herbs flowers around him, Mr. Forlezza has every known (of roses), one night his faron silk would be a of reflection of leaves and era. Far from it. The silk of his silk is that they are ways solid colored, with a refined but subdued jacqu

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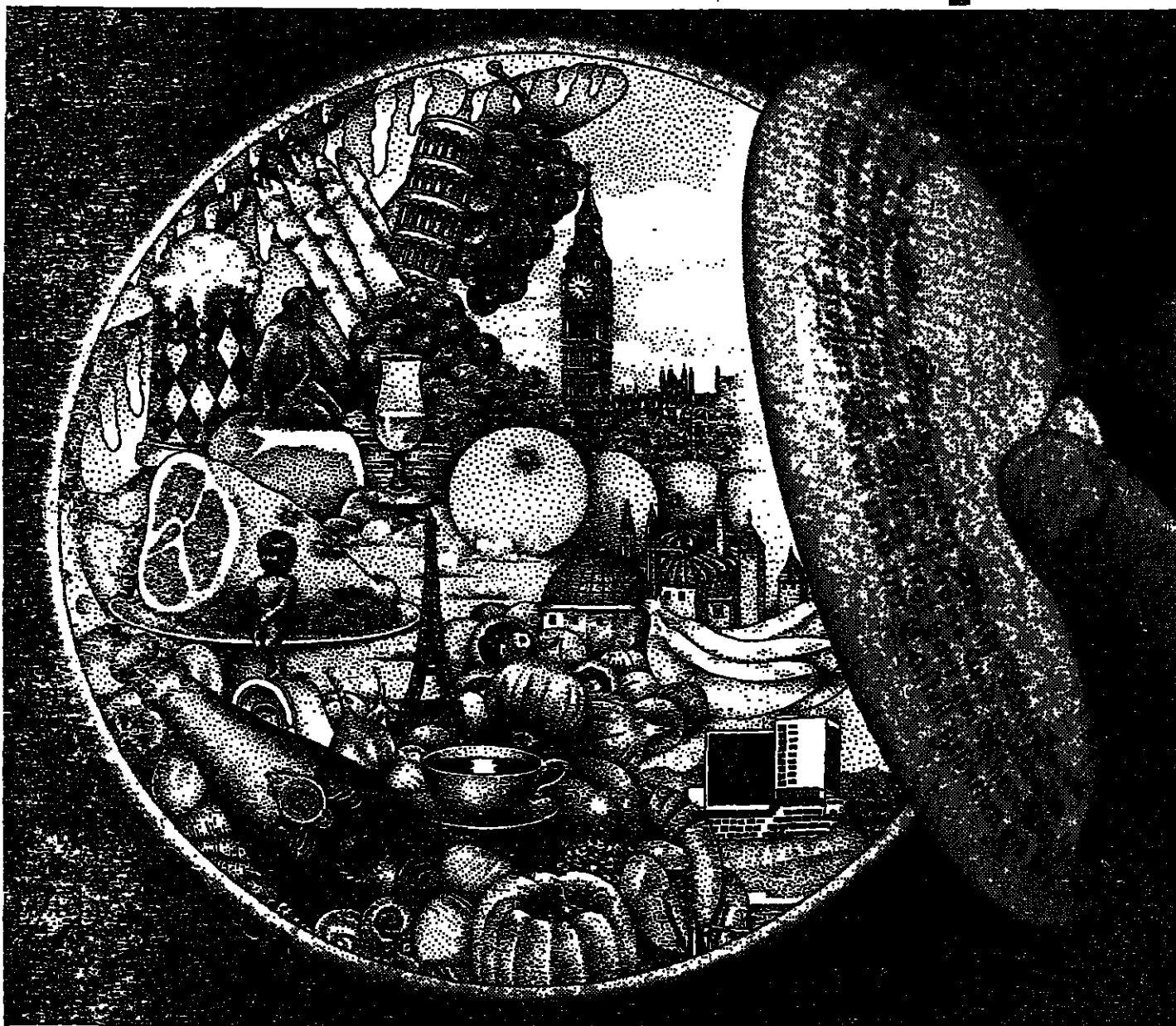
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By Waverley Root

MOST Americans have never tasted millet, nor most Western Europeans either. In the United States it is grown for pasture, silage or hay and in Britain for birdseed. It is why you occasionally find a clump of millet sprouting valiantly from a dump. Somebody has cleaned the birdcage.

The French trap the delicious small gamebirds called ortolans, cage them and fatten them on millet for a few days before delivering them to the kitchen. A parallel practice in the United States consists of planting brown-top millet where game birds feed. Millet does not enter the diet of Americans except through the good offices of some intermediary species, wild or domestic.

Yet millet is an important food for at least half a billion of the world's people, and a basic food for many of them—Indians, Africans, Chinese and even some Russians.

They are not shortchanged on nutrition. Millet stands not far below wheat in protein content, and all but its poorer varieties above maize and rice. Several tropical millets contain a high proportion of minerals in comparison with other cereals. The species eaten chiefly in Russia has so much carbohydrate that starch is made from it; it also offers 10 per cent protein and 4 per cent fats.

Millet is third among the world's cereals. Of all the land planted to cereal crops, wheat takes up about 25 per cent of the acreage, rice 20 per cent and millet over 19 per cent. Millet accounts for only about 10 per cent of cereal tonnage, however, because its yields are small, largely because it is usually planted only on poor soils where other cereals would not grow at all. It is the role of millet to give grain to peoples who without it would have none.

Perhaps first
Millet was perhaps the first cereal to be cultivated, during the Neolithic era. Before that, prehistoric men ate wild millet (some Africans still do). When it became a cultivated crop, the stalks bearing the ripened grain were cut just below the ears, which were carried away in baskets, while the straw was left to rot in the fields or was burned as it stood.

Since millet had spread over

much of the Old World before writing existed, nobody knows where it originated but it seems that it must have been either in Africa or Asia, and if the latter, in India or China. Asia seems likelier. There is a significant peculiarity of millet which accounts for its ability to thrive in hot, dry climates: In the absence of water it enters a dormant state; when moisture returns it revives with a start and begins growing excitedly.

The Moors of the Sahara, great consumers of millet, plant it beside hollows in the ground which fill with water whenever they are visited by one of their rare heavy rains; the species they use ripens 45 days after planting.

This ability of millet suggests that it developed in monsoon country, with its alternation of hot, dry periods and sudden rains. The monsoon belt runs from the Arabian Sea across India to China.

In Gaul

The first written record we have of millet comes from China, in the "Fan Sheng-Chih Shu," dated at 2800 B.C., which tells us that the five sacred crops of China were soybeans, rice, wheat, barley and millet, and gives directions for growing and storing millet. Millet was also

Smithsonian Gets Sultan's Emerald Worth \$100,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI).—The Smithsonian Institution yesterday added a 75-carat emerald, once the centerpiece of a Turkish sultan's belt buckle, to its multimillion-dollar gem collection.

The emerald, flat and oval-shaped, was donated by Mrs. Stewart Hooker of New York, the sister of former U.S. Ambassador to Britain Walter Annenberg. It is worth more than \$100,000. Smithsonian gem curator Paul Desautels said that the jewel probably came from India and belonged to Abdul Hamid II, one of the last Ottoman sultans, who reigned until 1909 when he was exiled.

Mrs. Hooker bought the gem from Tiffany's jewellers in New York about 15 years ago and wore it in a brooch surrounded by 13 carats of diamonds.

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DE PARIS



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The Craze for matching knitwear

A visit to the first floor of Boutique, and there again a craze for jersey takes a place honor with a series of delicate dresses in silk jersey (fr. \$328). Draped, gathered

The most popular item is a two-piece ensemble (long sweater with polo neck and skirt to match) in colors ranging from soft plum to sandy beige, through the whole range of beige, reds, greens, violets and browns (\$100).

To go with these, there is a long cardigan with wide stripes or one of those attractive jacket-capes in lightweight ribbed knit (respectively \$86 and \$176). The jacket-cape has become one of the most outstanding successes of the Boutique, since customers have realized that they can wear it with a whole series of knit-wear: the two piece in narrow or wide stripes—polo necked top with pleated skirt (\$274)—the three piece—long tunic with wide skirt and scarf (\$232) "stitched" sometimes edged.

Another successful range of matching garments: silky knit blouses printed with small designs or large squares (\$61); these come in twelve colors and harmonize with a V-neck pullover and straight matching skirt (\$125), or with short soft cashmere cardigans in real British misty colorings (\$149). There are also cardigans in thin wool (\$73) which, following this season's fashion of matching garments in the tradition of the twin-set, which has come back in a big way, have their matching pullovers with wide round neckline (\$50).



the waist, pleated, dressy enough for "dinner," seriously enough for "lunch," absolutely irreplaceable for "travel," these are the first stars of the autumn season, the indispensable accompaniment to your all-knit wardrobe.

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Dollar Rises Sharply in Blumenthal Speech

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ)—The dollar rose sharply in Europe after reports reached currency markets that U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today that a "strong dollar is essential both to the United States and to the world at large."

Toyota Denies Will Cut Sales in U.S.

DETROIT, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ)—Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. said today that it "severely depleted" its inventories in the United States and will prompt October-December shipments to the United States to exceed somewhat those of the year-earlier period.

Plans to Sell Shares of Subsidiary

LONDON, Oct. 19 (Reuters)—British Chemical Industries Ltd. today announced plans to raise \$24.5 million through the public sale of 500,000 shares of its subsidiary, Imperial Metal Industries, at 52 pence each.

ASF Profits Fall First Nine Months

DUESSELDORF, Oct. 19 (Reuters)—ASF AG profits in the first nine months of this year were down 10 per cent from the same period last year.

U.K. Earnings Rise

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ)—Average earnings of employees in Britain in August—the first month after the end of strict pay controls—rose 0.7 per cent, the largest monthly increase since last March, the Department of Employment reported.

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By The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., London, Agent Bank



GAS GUZZLER—The six-wheeled Panther P6, with eight-liter turbo-charged, mid-mounted engine, at motor show at Earl's Court, London, Tuesday. Top speed is over 200 miles an hour and, although price is \$70,000, waiting period is six months.

U.S. Banks Refusing Loans to Mexico

By Alan Riding
MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19 (NYT)—The Mexican government is deeply worried that its ability to borrow in the United States is being restricted by growing pressure on U.S. banks to limit their lending to developing nations carrying heavy debt burdens.

Company Reports

American Can				Rehm & Haas				Finance Ministry sources here said that agencies pass the means test if they generate enough income to pay their own debts and the purpose test if their basic objective is production. While such important borrowers as the state oil monopoly, Petroleos Mexicanos, and the federal electricity commission pass both tests, the source conceded that the basic foods agency, Conasupo, and the Rural Credit Bank do not since they receive government subsidies.				According to banking sources here, the controller of the currency's new rules have already forced numerous regional banks in the United States to turn down invitations to participate in new loans to Mexican agencies.				
Third Quarter	1977	1976		Third Quarter	1977	1976										
Revenue	954.7	852.5		Revenue	271.8	249.9										
Profits	38.5	34.9		Profits	10.2	12.2										
Per Share	1.96	1.78		Per Share	0.79	0.95										
Nine Months				Nine Months												
Revenue	2,650.0	2,400.0		Revenue	856.4	770.3										
Profits	88.1	79.3		Profits	38.7	40.4										
Per Share	4.46	4.02		Per Share	3.01	3.15										
Caterpillar Tractor				Stanley Chemical												
Third Quarter	1977	1976		Third Quarter	1977	1976										
Revenue	1,610.0	1,810.0		Revenue	263.8	236.7										
Profits	116.0	103.8		Profits	17.5	17.2										
Per Share	1.24	1.23		Per Share	0.80	0.79										
Per Share Oil	1.30	1.19		Nine Months												
Nine Months				Revenue	957.6	848.8										
Revenue	4,330.0	3,780.0		Profits	83.6	86.6										
Profits	331.1	312.9		Per Share	3.83	4.09										
Per Share	3.84	3.64		Studebaker-Worthington												
Per Share Oil	3.72	3.52		Third Quarter	1977	1976										
Consolidated Freightways				Revenue	318.3	281.7										
Third Quarter	1977	1976		Profits	15.1	11.9										
Revenue	297.5	231.3		Per Share	1.87	1.58										
Profits	15.8	10.8		Nine Months												
Per Share	1.28	0.87		Revenue	993.2	888.3										
Nine Months				Profits	50.6	34.3										
Revenue	807.8	832.5		Per Share	6.48	4.58										
Profits	37.4	25.5		Trans World Airlines												
Per Share	3.03	2.34		Third Quarter	1977	1976										
Continental Group				Revenue	943.8	181.7										
Third Quarter	1977	1976		Profits	72.9	54.6										
Revenue	972.3	941.7		Per Share	4.47	3.93										
Profits	50.1	40.3		Nine Months												
Per Share	1.48	1.36		Revenue	2,470.0	2,180.0										
Nine Months				Profits	62.4	38.9										
Revenue	2,800.0	2,680.0		Per Share	3.34	2.71										
Profits	116.4	98.2		TRW												
Per Share	3.72	3.33		Third Quarter	1977	1976										
Crocker National				Revenue	797.3	708.2										
Third Quarter	1977	1976		Profits	38.4	32.4										
Revenue	14.2	11.7		Per Share	1.13	0.86										
Profits	1.15	0.94		Share Oil	1.00	0.89										
Per Share	1.07	0.88		Nine Months												
Nine Months				Revenue	2,400.0	2,170.0										
Revenue	37.9	32.9		Profits	110.6	96.7										
Profits	3.05	2.63		Per Share	5.41	2.93										
Per Share	2.94	2.47		Share Oil	3.02	2.64										
Nine Months				U.S. Industries												
Revenue	35.9	31.1		Third Quarter	1977	1976										
Profits	3.06	2.65		Revenue	320.7	335.8										
Per Share	2.84	2.47		Profits	10.3	7.9										
A—Before securities transactions.				Per Share	0.39	0.21										
B—After securities transactions.				Nine Months												
Merck				Revenue	1,010.0	1,040.0										
Third Quarter	1977	1976		Profits	83.0	25.6										
Revenue	423.8	391.4		Per Share	0.96	0.71										
Profits	60.9	63.4		Wells Fargo												
Per Share	0.92	0.94		Third Quarter	1977	1976										
Nine Months				Revenue	25.4	17.4										
Revenue	1,260.0	1,150.0		Per Share	A 1.14	0.87										
Profits	215.2	199.0		Profits	B 25.4	17.0										
Per Share	2.84	2.64		Per Share	B 1.14	0.87										
Monsanto				Nine Months												
Third Quarter	1977	1976		Profits	A 62.9	46.6										
Revenue	1,070.0	936.0		Per Share	A 2.93	2.33										
Profits	24.9	23.4		Profits	B 62.9	47.1										
Per Share	0.88	1.69		Per Share	B 2.93	2.35										
Nine Months				A—Before Securities Transactions.												
Revenue	3,500.0	3,280.0		B—After Securities Transactions.												
Profits	254.3	218.7		Xerox												
Per Share	6.88	5.78		Third Quarter	1977	1976										
Occidental Petroleum				Revenue	1,260.0	1,140.0										
Third Quarter	1977	1976		Profits	104.5	95.0										
Revenue	1,500.0	1,380.0		Per Share	1.32	1.19										
Profits	59.0	37.5		Nine Months												
Per Share	0.75	0.58		Revenue	3,700.0	3,260.0										
Share Oil	0.69	0.47		Profits	309.3	279.7										
Nine Months				Per Share	3.89	3.51										
Revenue	4,500.0	3,910.0		QUALITY INVESTMENT												
Profits	142.3	112.0		High Return												
Per Share	1.91	1.63		8% and 10% net												
Share Oil	1.72	1.49		Deutsche Marks												
Olin				Swiss Francs • Dollars												
Third Quarter	1977	1976		Bank guarantees												
Revenue	330.1	330.5		For information write only:												
Profits	18.9	18.1		RICPAR, 17 Rue des Pioniers-du-Nifon,												
Per Share	0.79	0.75		1207 Geneva, Switzerland.												
Nine Months				Name: _____												
Revenue	1,190.0	1,060.0		Address: _____												
Profits	68.7	63.6		Town: _____ Tel: _____												
Per Share	2.85	2.86		PHILIPS												
Republic Steel				PHILIPS												
Third Quarter	1977	1976		PHILIPS												
Revenue	765.8	686.9		PHILIPS												
Profits	10.0	19.2		PHILIPS												
Per Share	0.62	1.18		PHILIPS												
Nine Months				PHILIPS												
Revenue	2,190.0	1,980.0		PHILIPS												
Profits	26.1	56.8		PHILIPS												
Per Share	1.61	3.50		PHILIPS												

65% 57% Int'l 4.50 13 58% 57% 58 22% 22 MonIST 1.80 41 22% 22% 22% 14
 22 27% Intrap 1.65 6 2 28% 28% 28% 11% 10 MONY .92 13 87 10% 10% 10% 14

9% 4% Publisher 130 7% 7
 (Continued on next page.)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 19

Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Close	Prev	Change
3M	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4

Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Close	Prev	Change
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01

London Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01

Not Available

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01

London Metals Market

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01

What to expect from the leading U.S. government securities firm



1. The leading firm should offer direct access to primary money markets on a worldwide basis.

Merrill Lynch Government Securities deals with thousands of companies and institutions throughout the world. Not just those in or near major financial centers.

2. The leading firm shouldn't settle for anything less than full-time research.

Merrill Lynch Government Securities has a staff of professionals whose only job is to study the government securities market and the many factors that affect it. The staff prepares two authoritative analyses: a *Daily Money Market Comment*, unique in the industry, and a *Weekly Government Securities Bulletin* which includes 20 tables showing 135 separate economic and financial indicators.

3. The leading firm shouldn't blink at mammoth trades or wince at small ones.

In a recent month, Merrill Lynch Government Securities handled transactions as big as \$800 million and as small as \$1,000.

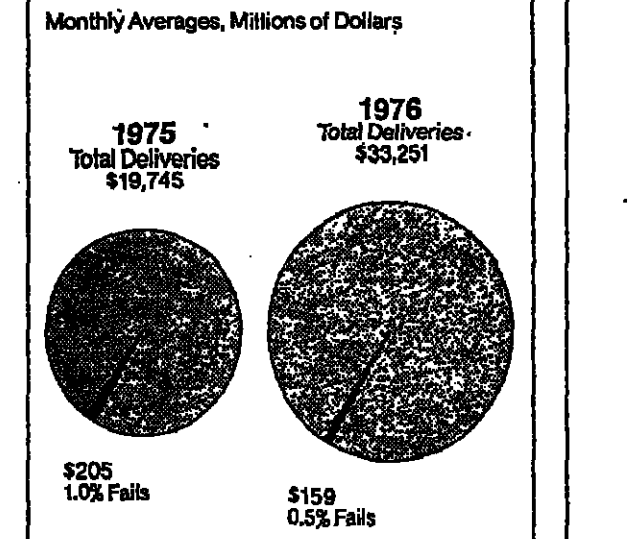
4. The leading firm should make firm bids in good markets and bad.

In a month that included a good market (November, 1976), Merrill Lynch Government Securities had an average daily volume of \$2 billion. Even when things got tough (January, 1977), the figure was still impressive—\$1.8 billion.

5. The leading firm should have a first-class clearing operation.

At Merrill Lynch Government Securities, the approach is to avoid problems, rather than trying to solve them after something goes wrong. Result: In 1976 only 1/2 of 1 percent of the firm's trades failed because of its own late payment or late delivery. This was even better than the firm's performance in 1975, when the figure was just 1 percent.

MLGSI's Total Deliveries vs. Own Fails, 1975 vs. 1976



Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01
Wheat	bu	1.25	+0.01
Corn	bu	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	bu	1.35	+0.01

The leading firm should do all these things. Not just a few. This firm does.

Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc.

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Joint venture in Tehran—Iran Financial Services Co.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

Stock	High	Low	Close	Prev	Change
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/4	+1/4

World Chemical Output Growing 7 to 8%

FRANKFURT, Oct. 19 (AP)—Production of the world chemical industry will probably grow 7 to 8 percent over the next 10 years as demand from developing countries expands, Rolf Hagemann, management board chairman of Hoechst AG, said in a magazine interview.

In an interview with the magazine publication *Parade*, Hagemann said the world's largest chemical company forecasts 5 to 7 percent annual growth in chemical production in Europe and North America, and 9 to 11 percent growth in Latin America over the next 10 years.

Mex Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 19

1977 - Stocks and Bonds										1977 - Stocks and Bonds									
High. Low. Div. in \$					P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close					High. Low. Div. in \$					P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close				
AE Ind	106	8	1	8 1/4	54	54	54	54	54	106	8	1	8 1/4	54	54	54	54	54	54
AAR	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
AG	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
AGRO	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
AVX	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
AC	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
ACI	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	20	6	3	13	11 1/4	11 1/4				

[illegible]

ORGANISATION DU TRAITE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD (OTAN)
recherche pour siège à BRUXELLES


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Chef du recrutement, OTAN, 1110 BRUXELLES, avant le 30 novembre 1977

Weekly net asset value
on October 17, 1977

 **Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.**
U.S. \$41.12

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$29.98

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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c. \$25,000

A major international group of construction and earthmoving equipment manufacturers will shortly start its own hydraulic equipment company. Initially production will be concentrated on cylinders from 2"-12" in diameter in a variety of lengths and categories including multi-stage telescopic and double acting rams for mobile equipment and earthmoving applications. At a later stage it is intended to diversify into a wider range of hydraulic products and components.

The new company will open its order book with multi-million pound contracts from group companies and will be expected to build on this in developing home and export markets.

Immediate tasks will be to determine the product range in design engineering terms, produce a business plan for the first three years, equip a factory using the most up-to-date manufacturing techniques and facilities, and build the management team for launch during 1979. Capital has been allocated and a Northern Counties site selected.

Candidates, aged 30-40, should be qualified engineers who have current hydraulic applications experience. They must understand how to ensure profitable production of high quality units in volume. A useful career pattern would include a strong technical background followed by manufacturing engineering and production. The new Technical Director could well become Managing Director within 2 years, and in this regard it would be important for candidates to offer commercial and general management skills.

An attractive remuneration package with significant profit related incentive is offered with pension, car and relocation expenses. There are good group promotion prospects. Ref. G103/IE/T.

We would also welcome replies from senior marketing people with experience of the ram markets who would be interested in joining a growth company. Ref. G104/IE/T.

Candidates should send a detailed career history to the consultant advising on these positions, quoting the appropriate reference. Interviews will be held in Europe or U.K. as appropriate.

**JWT Recruitment Limited,
40 Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AD.**

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